

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendment and the following remarks.

Claims 1-5 and 7-14 are currently pending.

Rejection of claims 1 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Hussey (USP No. 6,230,156) in view of Navin-Chandra et al. (USP No. 6,275,820)

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 9-11 by combining the two references Hussey and Navin-Chandra et al. Particularly, the Examiner asserted

“The hits [(i.e., the search results)], the associated summaries and ranking may be converted into a facsimile, e-mail or other document format specified by the user and transmitted to the location specified by the user (Navin-Chandra, Col. 8, line 61-Col. 9, line 7). The Navin-Chandra technique as discussed above the step of *retrieving at least one Web page based on the hit list*; and bundling a *copy of Web page* into e-mail for reviewing by the end-user.” (Emphasis by the Examiner; *Office Action*, page 7)

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has not established a prima facie case of obviousness because *Navin-Chandra et al.* does not disclose “retrieving at least one Web page from the hit list,” as stated in amended claim 1. Indeed, as the Examiner pointed out, *Navin-Chandra et al.* teaches that the search results with the associated summaries and ranking, i.e., *the hit list of the search results*, can be converted into an e-mail *or* other document format (presumably, the Examiner interpreted that to mean a possible Web page). Thus, *Navin-Chandra et al.* at least does not show: 1) even the hit list can be sent as a Web page *in* an e-mail, as partly claimed, and not one document format *or* the other as the language of *Navin-Chandra et al.* suggests; and 2) a Web page from the hit list as claimed, i.e., one or more search results and not *a hit list of the search results*, is bundled and sent in an e-mail message.

Accordingly, the Examiner could not combine *Hussey* and *Navin-Chandra et al.* for a prima facie case of obviousness rejection, and it is respectfully submitted that claims 1 and 9-11 are allowable over the references of record.

Rejection of claims 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Hussey, Navin-Chandra et al., and Mantha et al. (USP No. 6,163,779)

As stated in a previous Amendment, claim 2 is allowable for the same reasons set forth above for the allowability of claims 1 and 9-11. Furthermore, as stated in *Mantha et al.* and admitted by the Examiner, *Mantha et al.* disclose copying a web page to the client local storage (e.g., client PC hard drive). Thus, there is no obvious reason to bundle the copied web page in an e-mail message for sending to the client. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claim 2 is allowable over the references of record.

The Examiner has not rebutted the above arguments. Therefore, it is respectfully believed and submitted that claim 2 is allowable over the references of record as well.

Rejection of claims 3, 5, 7, and 13-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Navin-Chandra et al.

As stated in a previous Amendment, as pointed out by the Examiner, Navin-Chandra et al. disclose in Col. 11, lines 58-67 that each of the search engine results being a *portion* of a respective original document. Therefore, there is no bundling of a copy of at least *one* entire web page into an e-mail message for forwarding the user's terminal as claimed and asserted by the Examiner to be disclosed by Navin-Chandra et al.

To rebut the above arguments, the Examiner asserted that claims 3 and 5 do not state at least one *entire* Web page (*Office Action*, page 3). Therefore, claim 3 and a relevant portion of claim 4 have been amended to include the language for an *entire* web page. Thus, the rejection of claim 3 is moot in view of the amendment.

However, claim 5 as previously amended, clearly indicates that the at least one Web page is from a plurality of Web pages whose links are received from the search of a search term. Thus, each of the plurality of Web pages is complete, and at least one of the Web pages as claimed, i.e., one of the search results and not the hit list of the search results, is copied to an e-mail. Thus, the same reasons set forth above for the allowability of claims 1 and 9-11 also apply here as well.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 5, 7, 13, and 14 are allowable over the references of record.

Rejection of claims 4, 8 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Navin-Chandra et al. in view of Mantha et al.

As stated in a previous Amendment, claims 4, 8 and 12 are allowable for the same reasons set forth above for the allowability of claims 3, 5, 7, 13 and 14. Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, *Mantha et al.* discloses copying a web page to the client local storage (e.g., client PC hard drive). Thus, there is no obvious reason to bundle the copied web page in an e-mail message for sending to the client.

The Examiner has not rebutted the above arguments. Therefore, it is respectfully believed and submitted that claims 4, 8, and 12 are allowable over the references of record as well.

Conclusion

For at least all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the present invention is neither disclosed nor suggested by the references of record, and the claims now pending patentably distinguish the present invention from the references of record. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections and an issuance of a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited upon the filing of a continuation.

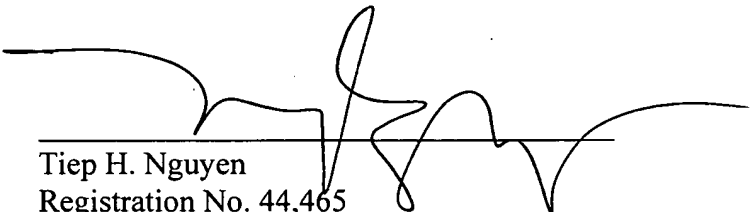
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